UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/966,733	10/01/2001	Taco Van Ieperen	04694.00075	3598

27160   7590   10/10/2007
PATENT ADMINISTRATOR
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP
1025 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, N.W.
EAST LOBBY: SUITE 700
WASHINGTON, DC 20007-5201

EXAMINER
NEURAUTER, GEORGE C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/966,733	IEPEREN, TACO VAN
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	George C. Neurauter, Jr.	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 July 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14 and 21-29</u> is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-14 and 21-29</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-14 and 21-29 are currently presented and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 27 July 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that "Exchange" fails to teach or suggest categorizing data stored in said shared workspace; and exposing said categorized data stored in said shared workspace to each participant of said scheduled meeting accessing said shared workspace through a graphical user interface, said graphical user interface enabling each participant to input data into appropriate categories of said shared workspace and edit categorized data exposed through said graphical user interface. The Examiner is not persuaded by this argument. As evidenced by at least claim 2, the categories that users may use are whiteboard notes and drawing categories. "Exchange" disclosed a separate whiteboard and shared clipboard that allows the user to sketch drawings such as diagrams and organizational charts and share data with other users in various forms where all users have a graphical user interface to view this shared data. The claims requires that the user categorize the data. "Exchange" clearly allows the user to categorize data in various categories

of his or her choosing. Therefore, "Exchange" does disclose these limitations and the claims are not in condition for allowance.

The Applicant's argument that an "optimistic editing model" is in fact "optimistic concurrency" which is well known in the art is noted, however, the Applicant has not substantiated these remarks with any sort of evidence. Furthermore, it is unclear to the Examiner why, if an "optimistic editing model" are actually "optimistic concurrency", the specification was not written to use this well known term so that further explanation is unnecessary. The record shows that the Applicant enforced their right to be their own lexicographer and defined a term that was not enabled. Therefore, the enablement rejection under 35 USC 112, 1st paragraph is maintained since the specification fails to enable an "optimistic editing model".

Furthermore, even if the claimed "optimistic editing model" is as the Applicant alleges, the Applicant has essentially admitted that such a model was well known and used in the art and was developed by another inventor. Therefore, this admitted prior art cannot be the basis for patentability. Therefore, the Applicant's arguments that claims 5 and 28 are patentable are unpersuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35

U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and
> of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear,
> concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to
> which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and
> use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor
> of carrying out his invention.

Claims 5 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first

paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement.

The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in

the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly

connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claims 5 and 28 recite an "optimistic editing model". This

model is not described in sufficient detail in order to enable

one of ordinary skill in the art to make and/or use the

invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs

of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under

this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or
> a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one
> year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-14 and 21-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server Concepts and Planning".

Regarding claim 1, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server Concepts and Planning" discloses a method for creating and managing a shared workspace in a network environment comprising the steps of:

creating a shared workspace accessible to participants of a scheduled meeting; categorizing data stored in said shared workspace; and exposing said categorized data stored in said shared workspace to each participant of said scheduled meeting accessing said shared workspace through a graphical user interface, said graphical user interface enabling each participant to input data into appropriate categories of said shared workspace and edit categorized data exposed through said graphical user interface. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "Key Components", specifically the text "Microsoft® Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server enables remote, real-time collaboration between team members..."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "Conference Management Service, specifically the text "When you schedule a conference, Conference Management Server creates a URL for the conference.

Conference attendees then use this URL to access the conference

through conference access pages. Conference Management Service

stores all scheduled conferences in a specific mailbox...This

information is used to create a persistent representation of the

conference format, structure, and any additional information

associated with the conference."; Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data

Conferencing Provider Works", specifically the text "A data

conference has the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can

share data with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, multiuser drawing application...NetMeeting 3.01

or later is the recommended client software for Data

Conferencing Provider. It provides the features mentioned

previously...")

Regarding claim 2, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 1 wherein

data stored in said shared workspace is categorized into two or

more of agenda, goals, decisions, tasks, file attachments,

whiteboard notes and drawing categories. (Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data

Conferencing Provider Works", specifically the text "A data

conference has the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can

share data with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, multiuser drawing application...")

Regarding claim 3, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 1 wherein

said categorized data stored in said shared workspace can be

exposed to multiple participants simultaneously. (Chapter 2

"Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"Key Components", specifically the text "Microsoft® Exchange

2000 Conferencing Server enables remote, real-time collaboration

between team members..."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing

Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data Conferencing

Provider Works", specifically the text "A data conference has

the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can <u>share data</u>

with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, <u>multiuser</u> drawing application...")

Regarding claim 4, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 3 wherein

said categorized data stored in said shared workspace can be

edited by multiple participants simultaneously. (Chapter 2
"Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection
"Key Components", specifically the text "Microsoft® Exchange
2000 Conferencing Server enables remote, real-time collaboration
between team members..."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing
Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data Conferencing
Provider Works", specifically the text "A data conference has
the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can <u>share data</u>
with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste
operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and
organizational charts, or display other graphical information in
the multipage, <u>multiuser</u> drawing application...")

Regarding claim 5, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server
Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 4 wherein
changes to categorized data stored in said shared workspace made
by participants are applied to said categorized data using an
optimistic editing model. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing
Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data Conferencing
Provider Works", specifically the text "A data conference has
the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can <u>share data</u>
with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste
operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in the multipage, <u>multiuser</u> drawing application...")

Regarding claim 6, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 1 wherein said shared workspace is created automatically when a new meeting is scheduled. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "Conference Management Service, specifically the text "When you schedule a conference, Conference Management Server creates a URL for the conference. Conference attendees then use this URL to access the conference through conference access pages. Conference Management Service stores all scheduled conferences in a specific mailbox...This information is used to create a persistent representation of the conference format, structure, and any additional information associated with the conference.")

Regarding claim 7, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 6 further comprising the step of sending a link to the created shared workspace to each participant of the scheduled meeting. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "Conference Management Service", specifically the text "When you schedule a conference, Conference Management Server creates a URL for the conference. Conference attendees

then use this URL to access the conference through conference

access pages."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server

Concepts", specifically subsection "Auxiliary Components",

specifically the text "A link (URL) to the online conference is

included in the invitations the conference participants

receive...")

Regarding claim 8, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 7 wherein

the link is attached to a scheduled meeting request delivered to

each participant of the meeting. (Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"Auxiliary Components", specifically the text "A link (URL) to

the online conference is included in the invitations the

conference participants receive...")

Regarding claim 9, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 1 wherein

said shared workspace is created for a new meeting in response

to user input. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server

Concepts", specifically subsection "Conference Management

Service", specifically the text "When you schedule a conference,

Conference Management Server creates a URL for the conference.

Conference attendees then use this URL to access the conference

through conference access pages. Conference Management Service

stores all scheduled conferences in a specific mailbox...This

information is used to create a persistent representation of the

conference format, structure, and any additional information

associated with the conference.")

Regarding claim 10, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 9 further

comprising the step of sending a link to the created shared

workspace to each participant of the meeting. (Chapter 2

"Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"Conference Management Service, specifically the text "When you

schedule a conference, Conference Management Server creates a

URL for the conference. Conference attendees then use this URL

to access the conference through conference access pages.";

Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically

subsection "Auxiliary Components", specifically the text "A link

(URL) to the online conference is included in the invitations

the conference participants receive...")

Regarding claim 11, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 10 wherein

the link is attached to a scheduled meeting request delivered to

each participant of the meeting. (Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"Auxiliary Components", specifically the text "A link (URL) to

the online conference is included in the invitations the

conference participants receive...")

Regarding claim 12, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 1 further

comprising the step of restricting access to the categorized

data stored in said shared workspace to participants of the

scheduled meeting based on network login information. (Chapter 1

"Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server", subsection

"Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your Organization",

specifically "Conference Management Service receives the user's

request and attempts to find the associated conference in the

conference calendar mailbox. After Conference Management Service

locates the conference definition in the conference calendar

mailbox, it determines whether a password or user authentication

is required.")

Regarding claim 13, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 12 wherein

said network login information includes user login

identifications. (Chapter 1 "Welcome to Exchange 2000

Conferencing Server", subsection "Using Exchange Conferencing

Server in Your Organization", specifically "Conference

Management Service receives the user's request and attempts to

find the associated conference in the conference calendar

mailbox. After Conference Management Service locates the

conference definition in the conference calendar mailbox, it

determines whether a password or user authentication is

required.")

Regarding claim 14, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses the method of claim 13 wherein

during creation of said shared workspace, the user login

identifications of participants of said scheduled meeting are

stored with said shared workspace, during access to said shared

workspace by a user, the login identification of said user being

compared with the login identifications stored with said shared

workspace. (Chapter 1 "Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server", subsection "Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your

Organization", specifically "Conference Management Service

receives the user's request and attempts to find the associated

conference in the conference calendar mailbox. After Conference

Management Service locates the conference definition in the

conference calendar mailbox, it determines whether a password or

user authentication is required."; Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"Security", specifically the text "You can create a public

conference that participants can access with the correct

password. The conference technology provider uses the password

to further limit access...You can create a private conference so

that only attendees that you invite can participate. Conference

Management Service, the conference technology provider, or both,

check the credentials of each participant to see if he or she is

authorized to participate in the conference. If Conference

Management Service performs the check, it uses IIS to check the

user's credentials. Only attendees who have credentials known to

IIS can access the conference pages.")

Regarding claim 21, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system for creating and

managing a secure shared workspace for a scheduled meeting (see

Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", Figure 2.1)

comprising:

a workspace server ("Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server";

see also Chapter 1 "Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server", specifically subsection "Conference Management Service"

and Chapter 3, Planning Your Exchange Conferencing Server

Installation", specifically subsection "Server Requirements")

executing a server shared workspace application for creating and

managing a shared workspace associated with a scheduled meeting,

data stored in said shared workspace being categorized and being

accessible only to participants of said scheduled meeting; an

email server executing a server email and scheduling application

("Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server" running "Outlook calendar";

see Chapter 3, Planning Your Exchange Conferencing Server

Installation", specifically subsection "Server Requirements";

and a plurality of workstations, each of said workstations

executing a client email and scheduling application ("Outlook

2000") and a client shared workspace application ("NetMeeting"),

said client shared workspace application including a graphical

user interface to enable each participant of said scheduled

meeting to access and edit categorized data stored in said

shared workspace. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server

Concepts", specifically subsection "Key Components",

specifically the text "Microsoft® Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server enables remote, real-time collaboration between team

members..."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts",

specifically subsection "Conference Management Service,

specifically the text "When you schedule a conference,

Conference Management Server creates a URL for the conference.

Conference attendees then use this URL to access the conference

through conference access pages. Conference Management Service

stores all scheduled conferences in a specific mailbox...This

information is used to create a persistent representation of the

conference format, structure, and any additional information

associated with the conference."; Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data

Conferencing Provider Works", specifically the text "A data

conference has the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can

share data with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, multiuser drawing application...NetMeeting 3.01

or later is the recommended client software for Data

Conferencing Provider. It provides the features mentioned

previously...")

Regarding claim 22, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 21

wherein data stored in said shared workspace is categorized into

two or more of agenda, goals, decisions, tasks, file

attachments, whiteboard notes and drawing categories. (Chapter 2

"Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection

"How Data Conferencing Provider Works", specifically the text "A

data conference has the following features...**Shared Clipboard**

You can share data with other participants by using cut, copy,

and paste operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch

diagrams and organizational charts, or display other graphical

information in the multipage, multiuser drawing application...")

Regarding claim 23, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 22

wherein the client shared workspace application communicates

with the client email and scheduling application executed by

each workstation, said client shared workspace application

intercepting meeting requests generated by said client email and

scheduling application to determine whether a shared workspace

is to be created for a new meeting being scheduled or whether a

shared workspace existing for a scheduled meeting is to be

updated. (Chapter 1, "Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server", subsection "Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your

Organization", specifically the text "You can directly reserve a

conference resource using Outlook 2000. Outlook 2000 checks the

free/busy information for the resource and adds the resource to

the invitation if the resource is available. This gives you a

confirmed reservation. When you send an invitation, the

conference resource is reserved and the URL for the conference

is included in the invitations.")

Regarding claim 24, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 23

wherein said client shared workspace application instructs the

server shared workspace application to create a shared workspace

for a new meeting being scheduled automatically. (Chapter 1,

"Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server", subsection

"Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your Organization",

specifically the text "You can directly reserve a conference

resource using Outlook 2000. Outlook 2000 checks the free/busy

information for the resource and adds the resource to the

invitation if the resource is available. This gives you a

confirmed reservation. When you send an invitation, the

conference resource is reserved and the URL for the conference

is included in the invitations.")

Regarding claim 25, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 23

wherein said client shared workspace application asks the user

scheduling the new meeting whether a shared workspace for the

new meeting is to be created and instructs the server shared

workspace application to create a shared workspace for the new

meeting when specified by said user. (Chapter 1, "Welcome to

Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server", subsection "Using Exchange

Conferencing Server in Your Organization", specifically the text

"You can directly reserve a conference resource using Outlook

2000. Outlook 2000 checks the free/busy information for the

resource and adds the resource to the invitation if the resource

is available. This gives you a confirmed reservation. When you

send an invitation, the conference resource is reserved and the

URL for the conference is included in the invitations.")

Regarding claim 26, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 23

wherein the client shared workspace application attaches a link

to the shared workspace to the meeting request generated by the

client email and scheduling application before the meeting

request is sent to the server email and scheduling application.

(Chapter 1, "Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server",

subsection "Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your

Organization", specifically the text "When you send an

invitation, the conference resource is reserved and the URL for

the conference is included in the invitations.")

Regarding claim 27, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 23

wherein said client and server shared workspace applications

permit multiple participants to access and edit data stored in

said shared workspace. (Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server

Concepts", specifically subsection "Key Components",

specifically the text "Microsoft® Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server enables remote, real-time collaboration between team

members..."; Chapter 2 "Exchange Conferencing Server Concepts",

specifically subsection "How Data Conferencing Provider Works",

specifically the text "A data conference has the following

features...**Shared Clipboard** You can share data with other

participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, multiuser drawing application...")

Regarding claim 28, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 27

wherein changes to data stored in said shared workspace are

applied using an optimistic editing model. (Chapter 2 "Exchange

Conferencing Server Concepts", specifically subsection "How Data

Conferencing Provider Works", specifically the text "A data

conference has the following features...**Shared Clipboard** You can

share data with other participants by using cut, copy, and paste

operations...**Whiteboard** You can load or sketch diagrams and

organizational charts, or display other graphical information in

the multipage, multiuser drawing application...")

Regarding claim 29, "Exchange 2000 Conferencing Server

Concepts and Planning" discloses a system according to claim 21

wherein said server shared workspace application restricts

access to said shared workspace based on user network login

information. (Chapter 1 "Welcome to Exchange 2000 Conferencing

Server", subsection "Using Exchange Conferencing Server in Your

Organization", specifically "Conference Management Service
receives the user's request and attempts to find the associated
conference in the conference calendar mailbox. After Conference
Management Service locates the conference definition in the
conference calendar mailbox, it determines whether a password or
user authentication is required.")

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the
extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action
is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this
action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS
of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action
is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened
statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will
expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated
from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,
however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than
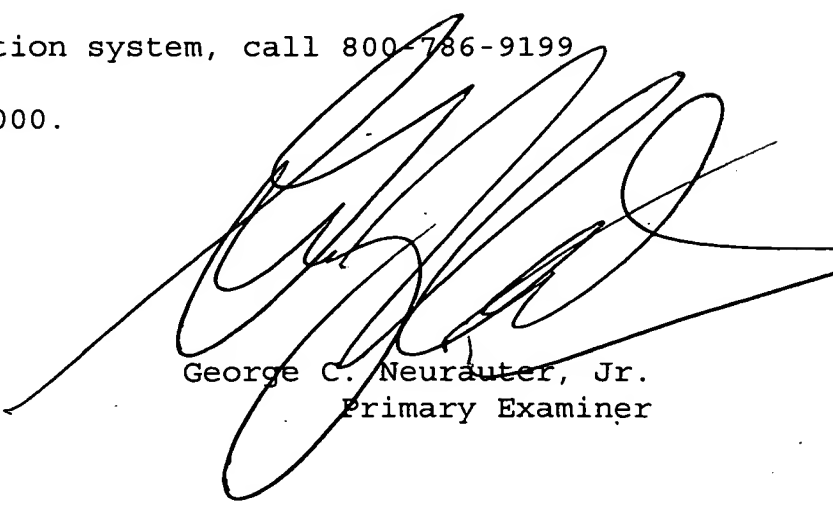SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier
communications from the examiner should be directed to George C.

Neurauter, Jr. whose telephone number is 571-272-3918. The
examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are
unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley, can be
reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the
organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is
571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be
obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval
(PAIR) system. Status information for published applications
may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status
information for unpublished applications is available through
Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system,
see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on
access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic
Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would
like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or
access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199
(IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

George C. Neurauter, Jr.
Primary Examiner